

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRIENDLESS FRANCE.

Why is it that the French people show so much enthusiasm at this moment in connection with America and Americans? The other day they surrounded the United States Legation and cheered for hours together. On Monday, as the telegraph informed us yesterday, Mr. Washburne was recognized in the street, and instantly the crowd began to cheer. In a few minutes the crowd increased—it does not take long to bring a large assemblage together in Paris in these excited times—and the American Minister received a "most enthusiastic ovation." The explanation of this outburst of feeling is not difficult to find. When a man is plunged in very great distress, his heart overflows towards those who utter the first words of sympathy in his ears. It is the same with nations. France has gone through a bitter experience. The whole world has been against her—in quarters where she looked for kind words she heard only denunciations. Never was a nation so solitary in the midst of great disasters. At last the Government and people of the United States sent over a message of gentler meaning. The proud spirit of a defeated but not humiliated people at once is softened, and they send back to us their gratitude for what it has cost us very little to give them.

When it became a question of king against republic, the sympathies of this country were pretty sure to be transferred to the side of France. Now that Napoleon has disappeared from the roll of monarchs, there is no more thorough representative of arbitrary government left in Europe than the King of Prussia. He has opposed every liberal reform, and only the success of his crafty Minister's policy in strengthening the position of Prussia in Europe has induced the independent States to cast in their lot with the King's. It is not Prussia which has won in this campaign, but united Germany; and our best hope must be to see Prussia subordinate in the future to the general Confederation. That cannot happen while an upholder of the principle of the Divine right of kings remains paramount. Intrigues have evidently been set on foot to make King William "Emperor" of Germany. We should prefer to see, as one result of the war, a republic established in both Germany and France, and now we are told that King William stands against at this part of his work. He treats Napoleon as a reigning sovereign. He looks upon the Provisional Government with scorn. Can it be supposed that the American people will extend to him their sympathies when he occupies a position so much at variance with their own political instincts? Germany fighting for the integrity of its soil against an Imperial army is one thing; Germany fighting at the bidding of a despot against a republic is another. We are on the side of people struggling to be free, and, therefore, we are now none more enabled to resume our old cordial relations with France.

Our policy has been tolerably straightforward, and hereafter will bear examination. But what verdict will history pronounce on the conduct of England throughout the struggle? Between the pernicious influences of the Court, the usual blind infatuation of the London Times whenever a foreign question arises, and the imbecility of the Gladstone government, England has been led into a course which will reflect eternal dishonor upon her. She has fawned upon Prussia, and only been spurned by Bismarck in return. She has heaped all kinds of insults upon the Power with which it was to her best interests to be at peace, and covered with obloquy a ruler who on several occasions encountered the unpopularity of the French people in his efforts to strengthen the English alliance. "If," said Mr. Bright in the House of Commons, on July 21, 1859, "there be one thing which is more distinctly marked in the policy of the Emperor of the French, since his accession to the throne of France, than another, it is his perpetual anxiety, by every means consistent with his own safety, and with the interest, as he believes, of France, to ally himself with England, and with the foreign policy of England." What return has England made? She has seized the first convenient opportunity she found to heap indignities on the French people and their late ruler at the same time. Can anything be more disgraceful than the language which the London Times has systematically used toward France since the war began? It has rendered itself the organ of Count Bismarck, only to be treated with contempt. It has made itself the slavish mouth-piece of a court which has always thought more of its German connections than the honor of England. What is the ancient repute of England compared with the Queen's cousin, daughters, and sons-in-law? What does England owe to the House of Hanover but revolted colonies, miserable wars, gradual degradation from a first to a third-class power, and a whole world embittered against her? If England can never have a Queen like Elizabeth again, or a King like William III, the flag of a republic cannot float too soon over her royal palaces.

"The English people," wrote Mr. Edmond About lately, "stimulate their cold hearts with all the generous blood our soldiers have shed upon the battle-field, and cast a thought neither towards Belgium nor Holland, nor the Dutch colonies, nor to that rivalry of the seas which would avenge our defeat upon ourselves if the fate of arms condemned us without appeal. If England's proper place in this struggle was not by the side of France—and we are prepared to go so far as to contend that it was—at least it was her duty to have refrained from outrageously insulting a brave and noble people overtaken by sudden and vast calamities. Has France made any compact with England that she has not faithfully observed? It is easy enough to turn upon her with jibes in this hour of her misery. But the Times, which is foremost in doing the dirty work—was it not the first to prostrate itself in the dust before Napoleon after the coup d'etat? Has it not contrived to render England detested all over Europe, and to create a feeling of animosity towards her in the United States which fifty years of British diplomacy cannot obliterate? The last mistake has been the worst of all—and bitterly England will have cause to rue it. If Lord Palmerston had been living the Court and all its influence would have failed to drag England into its present degradation. But Lord Palmerston was the last of the English Ministers who had the courage to study the welfare of his country rather than the desires of a monarch who views of foreign affairs are dictated by hereditary prejudices and German connections."

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

From the N. Y. Herald. The events and ideas evolving from the war in Europe are deeply interesting. No event in history, perhaps—no, not even the first French revolution, which upheaved society from its very foundation—was pregnant with more important consequences. The conflict has assumed a different phase to what it had a few weeks ago, when Napoleon threw down the gage of war and the King of Prussia took it up. It is no longer a war between the ambitious Emperor, who endeavored to strengthen his throne and perpetuate his dynasty through military glory, and the Prussian monarch, assuming the championship of Germany. It begins to take the phase of a war of monarchical and aristocratical ideas and privileges against the republican tendencies of the age. That fermentation of opinions which Disraeli has so well described in "Lothair" is now at boiling heat. The conflict between the past and future has been precipitated by the surprising incidents of the French-Prussian war. The whole civilized world is watching with intense interest the struggle. The result will show whether absolutism is to triumph or the people are to advance toward freedom and self-government.

The telegraphic news from Europe during the last few days shows that the King of Prussia is very averse to the republic proclaimed in France. It is said, indeed, that he will not recognize or treat with the republican government, and that, to prevent, if possible, the existence of the republic, he will restore the Napoleon empire. It may be that the views and purpose of the King are exaggerated by the parsons of imperial and monarchical government, and especially by the British press and aristocracy, which dread republicanism; but they are quite in accord with his absolutist notions. There is no stancher defender of monarchical privileges and power than King William. In fact, this is a remarkable peculiarity in the Hohenzollern family. It is probable, therefore, that the reports of his determined hostility to the French republic are true.

At the same time we hear of great activity in the cabinets and diplomatic circles of Europe. The monarchs are excited and fear the progress of revolution. They want to interpose, but hardly know how. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, it is said, have appealed to the King of Prussia to make peace, and we are informed by the latest news that the Prussian army had halted, at the firm request of Russia, in order that King William and Bismarck may consider the proposition from Russia and Austria for an armistice. It has been reported also that the Queen of England is as much opposed to the French republic as King William, and that secretly her influence has been used to prevent the recognition of that republic. This, too, appears to be the impression in England, judging from the language and temper of the mass meeting in London on Sunday. Nor is this at all unlikely. Although Queen Victoria is an excellent woman in all the relations of life, her monarchical prejudices must be strong. Then she has sons and daughters and blood relations intimately connected with most of the reigning families of Europe. She wants to see her children succeed her on the throne of England and some to wear crowns on the continent through their marriage with the heirs of thrones. Even the King of Italy, liberal and progressive as he is, fears the revolution and is preparing to check it. Everywhere, in fact, the crowned heads, and the aristocracies which hang upon them, are alarmed and are anxiously considering how they can suppress the present republican movement and save their crowns.

The King of Prussia has raised in this war a spectre more fearful to him and his fellow monarchs than the ghost of Samuel was to King Saul. Can he put it down? It is the important question of the time. Did he, when he commenced the war, have an idea of such a result? Or, rather, did his astute minister, Bismarck, think that the subjugation of Napoleon would be followed by a republic in France and revolutionary movements in other parts of Europe? Hardly any other result could have been expected. Bismarck must have seen this was a possibility at least, and it is reasonable to suppose he had some policy to be pursued in such a contingency. What was that policy? What is his policy now? Surely he is too able a statesman to suppose he can fight successfully against the sentiment of the people of both Europe and America and against the sentiment of the mass of the German people as well, for nothing would tend to arouse the public sense of the world against Prussia so much as persistent hostility to the republic in France and forcing either the fugitive imperial government or any other monarchical government upon the French. Bismarck must know that such a course, if even within the power of Prussia to pursue it to the end, would be contrary to the enlightened ideas and spirit of the age, would cost the Prussians enormously, would probably prolong the war, and would only leave a terrible legacy of future trouble. We believe this able minister cannot help seeing the evils that must follow an attempt on the part of Prussia to squelch the French republic and to force a monarch upon a great nation at the point of the bayonet. But can he control the King? Is King William so wedded to his monarchical and absolutist notions and so obstinate that he will not listen even to Bismarck? A few days will bring an answer to these questions. Events move rapidly, and the crisis is fast culminating. The King must either treat with the republic shortly or utterly ignore it.

The King of Prussia declared at the commencement of the war that he fought only against the Bonapartes, whom he regarded as the ceaseless disturbers of Europe. Yet it seems now that he is disposed to restore the fallen Emperor or his dynasty rather than recognize a republic. As there appears to be no prospect of restoring the Orleans family, the alternative is either a Bonaparte or the republic. But does King William imagine the French people would long submit to the rule of the disgraced and fugitive Bonapartes, if even they should be restored by Prussian bayonets? The wisest course for him is to recognize and make peace with the republic; for that has been promptly and enthusiastically accepted by the French people, and has been recognized by the United States, Switzerland, Spain, and Italy. If he should do so, and be magnanimous in the terms for peace, France may become a friend of Germany and the wounds of the war may soon be healed. If he should refuse the war will be continued and spread, probably, and will become one of monarchy and absolutist ideas against republicanism, the sentiments of the age and of the masses of the people. The people of Germany even would turn against him, and his crown might not be worth a year's purchase. The elements of revolution are let loose, and all the ideas of modern progress are in conflict with those of the past. Concession and magnanimity may allay or direct this storm. Monarchical pride and obstinacy would probably only increase its fury, and in the end must prove powerless

against the progressive and enlightened sentiments of the age.

CHANGE OF TONE IN THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

From the N. Y. World. Since the proclamation of the French republic most of the administration papers in this country have turned, or seem on the point of turning, a complete somersault. We have no inclination to impugn the motives of this sudden change. We are willing to believe that it has proceeded from that prompt and enthusiastic sympathy with free institutions which has always formed a part of the American character. So powerful and irrefragable is this sentiment that all pride of consistency and all views of party advantage have melted away before it; and the same journals which, two weeks ago, were chanting loud praises over the military successes of Prussia, and courting German votes in this country, are now earnestly deprecating further injury or humiliation of France. We cannot find it in our hearts to taunt them with their "change of base." We are rather inclined to honor them for the ready expression they have given to genuine American sentiments in a conjuncture whose suddenness has disconcerted all their previous calculations.

While it was a war between two crowned heads, the American people felt but a slight partiality for either. Their preferences, such as they had, "played round the head, but came not near the heart." What interest have we in the balance of power in Europe? What is it to us whether the throne of the Emperor or by a Prussian King? In the interest of humanity we might deplore the horrible carnage which was a sacrifice to the unhalloved ambition of their rulers; but the loss and desolation ought to have affected us equally whether inflicted by the monarch of Prussia or the monarch of France. This would have been the tone of American feeling had it not been for the fact that we have in this country a large body of voters of German birth. The Republican leaders fancied they could gain a party advantage by playing upon the honest national sympathies of the Germans. The consequence was, that the Republican press was more pro-Prussian and anti-French than the American press themselves. Dignity and national honor may have been sacrificed to the other way, although among no class in this country is there any feeling inconsistent with genuine respect for our German population. Democrats have always looked upon the American Germans as a salutary counterpoise to the narrow, bigoted spirit of New England Puritanism. In no State where they hold the balance of power is there any danger of rigid Sabbatarianism, or intermeddling sumptuary legislation interfering with the right of the people to regulate their own habits in diet, drink, or amusements.

They are, moreover, sober, industrious, frugal, domestic, intelligent; and their presence among us in large numbers is operating as a corrective to some of our most unamiable national peculiarities. It has always been a maxim of the Democratic party that "the world is governed too much," and the attachment of our German population to individual and social freedom is quite in the spirit of this favorite Democratic maxim. With this bond of active sympathy, the Democratic party have always been warm well-wishers of the American Germans; and especially here in the State of New York there has been an unbroken concert of action between us on some of the most exciting questions of State legislation.

In the present war, no Democrat, and indeed no true American citizen, has desired to restrain the partiality of our German population for the cause of their Fatherland. We appreciate and honor the ties of birth, blood, ancestry, and early association. If Americans were dwelling in a foreign land they would unhesitatingly give their moral support to their native country when engaged in war; and we cannot censure others for what, in like circumstances, we should most certainly do ourselves. We do not expect our German citizens to transfer their sympathies in consequence of anything which has recently transpired in Europe. They secure more of our esteem by staunch fidelity and unwavering attachment to the land in which their eyes first saw the light, and in which their ancestors lie buried. Forever sacred and honored be the sentiment of patriotism, the parent of most of the great deeds which adorn the pages of history. But our German citizens must tolerate in us what we respect in them. We, too, have our early associations, national traditions, patriotic attachments, our cherished sentiments caught in lisping infancy from those who had the moulding of our minds. As a consequence of this training, in which the new-comers among us have not participated and cannot understand, our sensibilities are powerfully stirred by every movement for freedom, and especially for freedom in France. Since the republic has been declared in France, even demagogues have forborne their trade. There has been a spontaneous outburst of applying public sentiment, such as can be explained only by an American education and American sentiment.

THE POLICY OF HUMILIATING FRANCE.

From the London Spectator. In one of Count Bismarck's earliest speeches in the Prussian Parliament, he gave as his reason for excluding the Jews from official life that the laws of every Christian country ought to be an attempt, however imperfect, to embody Christian principles, and that, therefore, it was impossible to entrust with the administration of the law those who did not recognize such principles at all. We wonder how far this conviction of Count Bismarck will affect his view of the terms of peace which he is willing to offer to France. Will he be disposed to admit that Christian principles have anything whatever to do with foreign policy, when it comes to a question of how a victorious nation should treat a vanquished nation? Unfortunately, statesmen are a little too prone to make a good deal of Christian principles when the drift of the argument would be to justify exclusion, and exceedingly little of them when the drift of the argument would be to justify concession. Yet the most worldly politician might well admit that Christian principles, whether he accepted them or not—and Count Bismarck does accept them eagerly—have an immense deal to do with the conclusion, preservation, and solidity of peace. We do not mean for a moment that "policy"—a large calculation of international consequences—could properly be excluded even from the strictest application of Christian principles, in the solution of international questions as to peace and war. But we do assert that statesmen, the coldest and most impartial, cannot avoid taking into account the operation of these principles on the minds of nations in all great national crises, even if their own minds be insensible to them. Nor can the question whether the effectual humiliation of the French nation should be the object of the German policy in

concluding peace, and whether that humiliation would or would not be a great guarantee of European tranquility, be discussed without giving the greatest weight to the effect of Christian principles or the effect of ignoring them, on the mutual relations of the nations concerned. No man can doubt for a moment that the obligation of the Christian law to do to others as you would be done by has the greatest possible secret effect even on the minds of nations who have been shooting down each other's hosts by tens of thousands for weeks past—not that it is as applicable to international as it is to individual affairs, though its true interpretation may be much more difficult. At all events, one great objection to the policy of making the conspicuous humiliation of France the first object of the treaty of peace, when Germany is in a position to dictate it, is that this is a direct attempt to carry into a treaty of peace a morality the very converse of that which Count Bismarck says should be as completely as possible imaged in the laws of every Christian people—and it can be scarcely contended that treaties between Christian countries should aim at ignoring what the law of every Christian country is bound as far as possible to embody. We do not pretend for a moment that we have got very far in the solution of the practical question, when we have laid it down that the object of humiliating France for the sake of humiliating her, is not one which it is legitimate to contemplate even in a treaty of peace. It may be very well replied that a precaution which involves a great humiliation is one thing, and the deliberate wish to humiliate quite another, and we heartily acknowledge the distinction. For instance, it may be said that a humiliation to France may be a great pecuniary indemnification for the war, and yet it would be an act of grand and perhaps almost indefensible generosity, if the Prussians, who have lost so much in life and wealth and happiness by a war which they did not originate, were to decline to ask for any such indemnification. Still it is a point gained if it be admitted that the object of the treaty of peace ought not to be the further humiliation of France—though no doubt a humiliation, and perhaps a very wholesome humiliation of all kinds, must be involved in the mere fact of complete defeat and capitulation. A humiliation incidental to the result of the war is one thing; a further humiliation deliberately contemplated as the object of the terms of peace, quite another. The humiliation that is inseparable from the part a nation has acted since she has resented in cold blood, like a humiliation inflicted for its own sake. We maintain that for the sake of Germany itself, for the sake of France, and for the sake of Europe, it should be the wisdom of the conqueror to leave behind him no vestiges of a deliberate intention to lacerate the heart of the conquered people, even though it be absolutely certain—as no doubt it is—that had the conquered people been conquerors instead of conquered, they would have felt no scruple about the deliberate humiliation of Germany.

For the sake of Germany, then, we think the needless humiliation of France in the highest degree undesirable, because Germany would defeat France a second time—though it would be a painless and an unobnoxious defeat—in adopting a policy so wholly unbecoming and so infinitely grander than that which animated the French invasion. Germany is surely strong enough to neglect military considerations so relatively unimportant as the gain of a strongly fortified frontier on the Vosges. But if she be strong enough to neglect such considerations, how marvellously would it exalt her position in Europe and the character of her people, if she can take up at once the part of the great pacific power which makes war not for glory, but for duty; and after defeating what was supposed to be the most military people in Europe by military spirit and might, she would be more self-contained and modest, and even to entertain those notions of aggrandizement which were the great spur to the French invasion. This would indeed be entering on a new and original path of political influence, and one strictly akin to the genius of the German people. To have shown that that nation which can make war as no other nation in Europe can make war, puts the end so far above the means that it respects the liberty even of its enemies more than it values petty precautions for its own safety; to have shown that a nation of warriors dictates peace even more unhesitatingly to itself than to the foe it has vanquished; to show that there is in Europe a strength too grand for ambition, too self-reliant even for fear, would surely be to put Germany at the head of European civilization in a sense in which no nation has ever yet laid claim to such a head. Would it be a small triumph for even the most thoughtful and cultivated nation in Europe to have set for the first time the example to the strong of "overcoming evil with good?"

For the sake of France, we wish to see no unnecessary, no needless attempt to humiliate France beyond the humiliation involved in the absolute failure of a most shameless aggression. What France needs, more than it needs even education and repose, is a release from the constant self-consciousness and vanity which are always measuring France against the rest of the world. "L'orgueil national" will never forget herself while a bitter and unforgettable humiliation is ranking in her heart and crying for vengeance. If France is to recover her equality and her generosity, she must be able to think of herself without that self-contempt which a humiliation such as the loss of French territory would inflict. France needs the development of an interior life which would leave her less sensitive to her exact degree of influence among the nations. That she might pursue this path of development, if not artificially driven into the Tantalus-task of wresting again her laurels from the foe, is probable and quite within reasonable hope. But if she feel the knife as a great territorial loss of strength would make her feel the knife, the first object of any popular statesman must be to prepare for the recovery of her position. Another man will arise to represent, like the present Emperor, "a principle, a memory, and a defeat," the only "principle" being probably that she ought never to lose the memory of her defeat till she had wiped it out in victory. No one can deny that to wound France so that her morbidly susceptible vanity would cry out perpetually for revenge would be to extinguish for another generation the best hopes of French progress.

Again, for the sake of Europe at large, we heartily deprecate the needless humiliation of France. Europe deeply needs the influence of a great pacific State such as Germany would be, if she had the grandeur of purpose to relinquish the territorial fruits of conquest. Such a Germany would be a bulwark alike against Russia and against France, such as we have never yet dreamed of possessing. The greatest power would not dare to attack her after her great feat of war. The smallest would respect her public opinion after her greater feat of peace. But if France be dis-

membered by the will of Germany, when can Europe be in equilibrium again? Germany would then become the terror of the smaller powers, like Holland and Belgium, and remain what she has long been, the terror of Denmark. France would be always ready to conspire with any power, small or great, which held out to her a hope of retrieving the past. The hatred of races would grow fiercer. The Celtic blood in Belgium would be pretty nearly sure to sympathize with the Celtic blood in France. Italy would begin to tremble before the powerful and ambitious conqueror who had humbled her old ally. In a word, the result of the war, instead of being to give Europe a new guarantee of stability in the self-restraint and moderation of the central power of Europe, would be to penetrate it by a profound unrest. And this would be the natural result of the rise of a power so tremendous, for whose moderation we had received no sort of guarantee. In fact, the rise of any new power on such a scale as this—a power able in a month to lay the greatest State in Europe low—is a matter for anxiety which can only be allayed by extraordinary evidence of its pacific magnanimity. For the sake of Germany itself, of France, and of the whole of Europe, the needless humiliation of France by its territorial dismemberment, even though it be only to the same extent to which it is pretty certain that France would have proceeded if Germany had been vanquished, would be, in our belief, a great calamity—and, as regards the victor, the sacrifice of an opportunity such as nations do not often obtain, of earning both a mighty political influence and the glory of a still more honorable fame.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches: Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabasso, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ, French Organ, Organ, Accordion, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages. For particulars apply to the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores. The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratitude to the success which has attended his efforts to establish this institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity. He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the science and art of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness. He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory. CARL GAERTNER, Director and Proprietor. 9 1/2 m.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, No. 107 N. 10th Street. A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations. French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science. FIELD PRACTICE IN Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics. A first-class Primary Department. The best ventilation, most lofty and spacious classrooms in the city. Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Full term will begin September 12. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade. A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 25th. JOHN G. MOORE, A. B., JOHN C. MOORE, M. S., Principals. 8 1/2 m.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 Locust Street, West Philadelphia, near the Boarding Seminary, is a new institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes English, French, Latin, Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical Culture. Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply to the Principal, PHILIP A. OREGAN, Principal. 8 1/2 m.

EDLON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia. The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter directed to Shoemakerstown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of J. A. COLEMAN, Bankers, Philadelphia. 8 1/2 m.

EDGEMOUNT SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to 9 1/2 m. Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMY YEAR OF THE SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner EIGHTH and BUTTUNWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 160 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1/2 m. CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M., Principal. 9 1/2 m.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will re-open MONDAY, September 12. Students are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTSON, A. M., Principal. 8 1/2 m.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS, No. 2917 LOCUST STREET, will be reopened September 12, by MISS A. J. RUSSELL and MISS GRUBBY. 9 1/2 m.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 160 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1/2 m. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 8 1/2 m.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 8 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. K. Mitchell's), Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRVING, Principal. 8 1/2 m.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1649 GREEN Street. Duties resumed September 14th. REV. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. 9 3/4 m.

WEST CHESTNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4355 Chestnut Street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12. 9 3/4 m. MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1257 and 1259 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will re-open on THURSDAY, September 15, 1870. A complete course of the family, and is constantly supplied in the institute. 9 1/2 m. L. D'HERVEY, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1923 MOUNT VERNON Street, Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Call or send for circular. 9 3/4 m.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets, on the 14th of this month (September 15th). A. J. Principal. 9 1/2 m.

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will re-open on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 1/2 m.

THE MISSSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 Pine Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 1/2 m.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will receive his Classical and English School, No. 1105 MARKET Street, on September 6. 9 1/2 m.

\$150 Episcopal Academy, BELLIN, New Jersey. 9 1/2 m.

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 10. 9 1/2 m.

SOUTHLAND SATURNERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 294